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they occur only in land which has a good drainage and where no water stands. Mr. Nicholson writes that about Orlando it occurs only in the high hammocks or in the oak ridges. Thus, it would seem that *undulatus* had a far more varied habitat than *woodi*. The latter also is *generally* seen on the ground. Further notes on the localities where these two species may be found will be awaited with much interest and to delimit accurately their ranges will be a problem very well worth the trouble of solving.

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AMBYSTOMA OPACUM AT FLORENCE, MASS.

Recently a good deal of information has come to light regarding the breeding habits of *Ambystoma opacum* in the fall. The following concerns the animal in the early Spring. The locality, too, is rather far North and inland.

At the head of Broad Brook, a small tributary of the Connecticut, just outside of Florence, Mass., there is a series of swamps and small pools. The altitude is about 200 feet. There are many outcrops of the country rock in all directions so that there can be but little depth of soil under the pools.

In one of these pools on April 7, 1917, I found eggs of *Ambystoma maculatum*, and later caught several adults at night in the pool. I visited the pool in the Fall of 1917, but found it completely dried up.

On April 15, 1918, I again visited the pool. The ice had just gone after the very severe winter, but there were a few egg masses of *A. maculatum* in the water, and I decided to return that night in the hope of getting some adults.

I did so, and got a few. Woodfrogs also were breeding in the pool and Peepers were calling from the swamp nearby. As I flashed the light from the carbide lamp over the surface of the pool I became aware that a great number of *Branchippus* were swimming just below the surface, and very beautiful they looked, translucent and faintly iridescent. It was the first time I had ever seen them and I watched them for some time. Now and again something or other coming from below caused a disturbance in the swirling ranks of the *Branchippus*, and the disturbers soon were recognized as larva of *Ambystoma*.

I caught a few and carried them to the laboratory. They were 26.5 mm. in length and had no hind legs though the fore legs were well developed. This backwardness of the hind legs had been noticed before in larvæ hatched from eggs taken from the nest. These larvæ must have been hatched from eggs laid in the fall. It is interesting to note that the pool was dry in the fall previous to the appearance of the larvæ.

A. maculatum was breeding at the time and the eggs of that species would not have hatched for weeks. *A. jeffersonianum*, the other species of the neighborhood, is known to be a spring breeder. Neither of them evinces the peculiar backwardness of the hind soon were recognized as larvæ of *Ambystoma*.

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